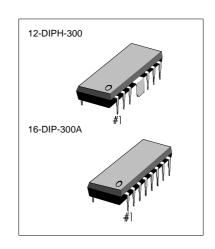
The KA2206B is a monolithic intergrated circuit consisting of a 2-channel power amplifier. It is suitable for stereo and bridge amplifier application of radio cassette tape recorder.

FEATURES

• High output power

Stereo : P_0 = 2.3W(Typ) at V_{CC} = 9V, R_L = 4 Ω . Bridge: $P_O = 4.7W$ (Typ) at $V_{CC} = 9V$, $R_L = 8\Omega$ • Low switching distortion at high frequency.

- Small shock noise at the time of power on/off due to a built-in muting circuit
- Good ripple rejection due to a built-in ripple filter.
- Good channel separation.
- Soft tone at the time of output saturation.
- Closed loop voltage gain fixed 45dB (Bridge : 51dB) but availability with external resistor added.
- Minimum number of external parts required.
- Easy to design radiator fin.



ORDERING INFORMATION

| Device | Package | Operating Temperature |
|-----------|-------------|-----------------------|
| KS2206B | 12-DIPH-300 | -20°C ~ +70°C |
| KS22069BN | 16-DIP-300A | |

BLOCK DIAGRAM

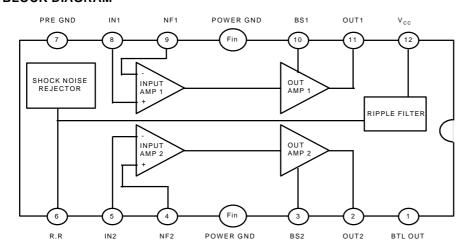


Fig. 1



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

| Characteristic | Symbol | Value | Unit | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|------|--|--|
| Supply Voltage | V _{cc} | 15 | V | | |
| Power Dissipation | P_{D} | 4* | W | | |
| Operating Temperature | T_{OPR} | -20 ~ +70 | °C | | |
| Storage Temperature | T _{STG} | -40 ~ + 150 | °C | | |

^{*} Fin is soldering on the PCB

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

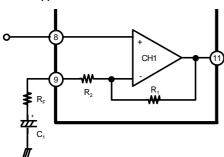
(Ta = 25 $^{\circ}\mathrm{C},~V_{CC}$ = 9V, f = 1KHz R_{G} = 600 $\Omega,$ unless otherwise specified)

| Characteristic | Symbol | Т | Min | Тур | Max | Unit | |
|---------------------------|------------------|---|----------------------------|-----|-----|------|----|
| Operating Supply Voltage | V _{CC} | | | | 9 | 11 | V |
| Quiescent Circuit Current | I _{ccq} | V _i = 0, Stereo | | | 40 | 55 | mA |
| Closed Loop Voltage Gain | Gvc | Stereo | V _I = -45dBm | 43 | 45 | 47 | dB |
| | | Bridge | 1 | 49 | 51 | 53 | dB |
| Channel Balance | СВ | Stereo | | -1 | 0 | +1 | dB |
| | | Stereo | $R_L=4\Omega$, THD = 10%, | 1.7 | 2.3 | | W |
| Ouptut Power | Po | | $R_L=8\Omega$, THD = 10%, | | 1.3 | | W |
| | | Bridge | $R_L=8\Omega$, THD = 10%, | | 4.7 | | W |
| Total Harmonic Distortion | THD | Stereo | Po=250mW, $R_L = 4\Omega$ | | 0.3 | 1.5 | % |
| | | Bridge | | | 0.5 | | % |
| Input Resistance | Rı | | | 21 | 30 | | ΚΩ |
| Ripple Rejection Ratio | RR | Stereo,R _G =0Ω, V _I =150mW | | 40 | 46 | | dB |
| | | f=100Hz | | | | | |
| Output Noise Voltage | V _{NO} | Stereo, $R_G=0\Omega$ | | | 0.3 | 1.0 | mW |
| | | Stereo,R _G =10KΩ | | | 0.5 | 2.0 | mV |
| Cross Talk | СТ | Stereo,R _G =10KΩ, V _O =0dBm | | 40 | 55 | | dB |



APPLICATION INFORMATION

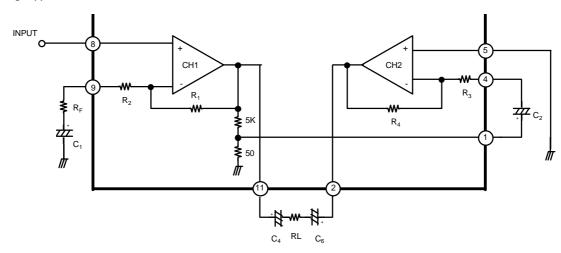
1.Stereo application



- i) Fixed voltage gain (Pin 9 connected to GND directly)
- $G_V = 20 \log \quad (d\frac{R_1}{R_2})$
- ii) Variable voltage gain (Rf and C₁ connected with pin 9)

$$G_V = 20 \log \frac{R_1}{R_2 + R_F}$$

2. Bridge application



i) Fixed voltage gain (Pin 9 connected to GND directly)

$$G_V = 20 \log + \frac{R_1}{R_2}B)$$

ii) Variable voltage gain $R_{\!F}$ and C_1 connected with pin 9)

$$G_V = 20 log R_1 R_2 + R_F$$



APPLICATION CIRCUIT

1. Stereo Amplifier

2. Bridge Amplifier

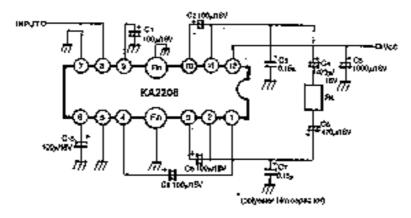
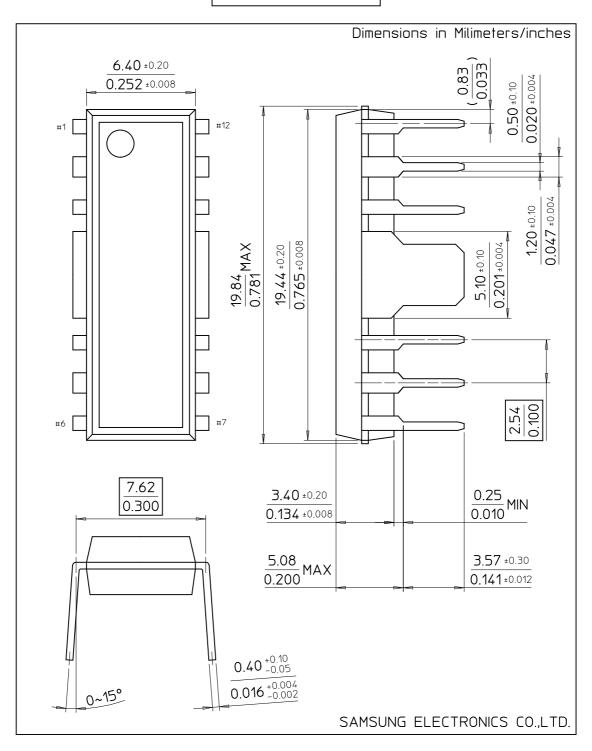


Fig. 3



12-DIPH-300



16-DIP-300A

